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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI YOUTHS FULFILL MILITARY OBLIGATION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 10 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] In July and early August, the party committees at various echelons and the administration in the Hoan Kiem Ward and in many subwards, enterprises and agencies have attentively directed the task of recruiting troops. The mass organizations belonging to the Women's Union, Youth Union and the Front and the cultural, information and public health sectors have cooperated with military organs in making preparations and providing education to make the people and youths aware of the need to fulfill the military obligation. The military steering committee and the cadres from the various branches of service which will receive new recruits have visited subwards and installations to ascertain the qualifications of youths to leave for the army during the current stage.

On 31 July and 8 August, the ward delivered recruits for the first stage. The delivery was relatively swift and orderly because the military command had previously assigned cadres and made the necessary means available to perform the delivery and reception of recruits at many places. The Hang Gai, Trang Tien, Tran Hung Dao, Hang Trong, Ly Thai To and Phan Chu Trinh Subwards have delivered 100 percent of the fixed number of recruits. However, a number of subwards and installations have not satisfactorily organized the sendoff of recruits. Some subwards have not assigned cadres to lead recruits to the delivery spot. Propaganda activities have not been carried out vigorously at the recruit delivery places.

Since the beginning of this year, in conjunction with the public health bureau, the Tu Liem District military command has organized medical checkups for thousands of male and female youths to satisfactorily prepare for the several recruit delivery phases in 1980.

The third phase of recruit delivery was accomplished by Tu Liem District on 8 August. The male and female recruits handed over in the three phases by the villages of Dong Ngac, Co Nhue, Phu Minh and Xuan Phuong were not only numerous but also satisfactorily prepared ideologically. In addition, many cadres and manual and office workers of agencies and enterprises located in the district have also enthusiastically left to fulfill the glorious duty of the youths.

In anticipation of the sendoff ceremony for the youths to leave to fulfill duty to defend the fatherland, the committee representing the Thuong Dinh Subward administration (Dong Da) held a cordial meeting with youths having passed the recruitment tests and with their families. For the current recruits' departure, the subward had ensured that 100 percent of recruits underwent the medical examination and the outgoing recruits promised to fulfill the youths' obligation. The subward representative committee also organized a meeting between the outgoing recruits and the youths who had left in the previous recruitment phases and made brilliant achievements. The solicitude of party committees at various echelons and of the administration and mass organizations in the subward has thus constituted a great encouragement to the outgoing youths in the present phase as well as to their families.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DAC LAC DEVELOPS STATE FARM SELF-DEFENSE UNITS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Dac Lac Builds Strong Self-Defense Units in the State Farms"]

[Text] Thousands of cadres and workers of the coffee and rubber state farms in Dac Lac Province have joined the self-defense forces. The self-defense members have positively led the way in production, military training, and combat readiness. Because they built strong self-defense forces, during the recent period the state farms have done a good job of implementing plans to protect the production bases. The self-defense units cooperate with the local armed forces to mop up the counter-revolutionaries. The self-defense forces of the Phuoc An state farm -- the leading state farm of Dac Lac Province -- have three times led the way in eliminating the counterrevolutionaries operating along the route passing through the district, and have contributed to maintaining order and security in the locality. In fulfilling their production missions, the self-defense forces of the state farms have taken on the most difficult tasks and worked with high productivity. At 11 state farms specializing in growing coffee, the self-defense forces have led the way in weeding and in preventing and eliminating insects and diseases which affect crops, and have increased yields from 50 to 100 percent in comparison to the norms. At two rubber-growing state farms the self-defense forces have led the way in harvesting latex, and are endeavoring to produce more than 2,000 tons of latex this year.

5616
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS OF TRUONG SON CORPS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Truong Son Forces on the Fatherland Construction and Defense Front"]

[Text] Building and defending our socialist fatherland requires that communications and transportation be continually expanded, above all, "with the aim of satisfying the travel needs of the people so they can travel anywhere in the country, between the plains, mountain areas and new economic zones and between the cities and rural areas.

Both building the economy and preparing for combat, the troops subordinate to the Truong Son corps [binh doan] -- the main road construction force of our army -- has made important contributions on this front. Since 1976, the units have built 15 roads with a total length of more than 3,300 kilometers. Of this, they have turned over 812 kilometers to the state to put into use (328 kilometers are asphalt topped). They have built 155 permanent and semi-permanent bridges and tens of thousands of meters of sluices. The Truong Son highway and highways 6, 9 and 14 have been built and expanded and the technical requirements have been satisfied rather well. Recently, the corps opened the first section of Highway 279 with a length of almost 1,000 kilometers. Almost all of this important road has been built in a jungle and mountain area where the terrain is difficult and where the supply network has difficulties. This has directly contributed to expanding the economy, solidifying national defense, creating the conditions necessary to improve the lives of the ethnic minorities and making communications between the plains and mountain areas faster. The appearance of this area has changed greatly.

The troops of the Truong Son Corp have manifested the "opening the road to victory" tradition during the years of the resistance against America and enthusiastically taken on tasks in places where there are difficulties and hardships. They are worthy of being an assault military unit on the economic construction front. Using many active measures, the cadres and soldiers in the units have quickly mastered the techniques for constructing roads, closely coordinated organization and command and generated greater and greater labor productivity. Almost all of the construction projects have been finished on schedule, quality has been maintained, the effects have been exploited and a project has never had to compensate for losses in accord with the estimates. An example is Regiment 35, which built Highway 6 to support the Song Da hydroelectric project construction requirements. It used economic accounting and made a profit.

Carrying out the tasks of an economic construction unit, the Truong Son Corps has gradually solidified and improved the quality of its organizational apparatus, especially of the professional and technical agencies. By thoroughly reviewing the quarterly and yearly plans, making inspections and taking over the bridge and road products, the corps has closely managed the operations of each unit in order to overcome bureaucratic work methods, economic management by military commandism, the wasteful use of labor and low productivity. Building a close cooperative relationship with the state agencies, especially the communication and transportation and state planning sectors, has created many favorable conditions for completing the tasks and developing new work methods.

Maturing on the road construction front has created for the Truong Son Corps a rank of command cadres who understand economic management and technology and who are experienced in organizing troops to carry out the work and many soldiers have become technical workers whose skills are continually improving. Experiencing the challenges on the road front, thousands of outstanding youth union members have been recruited into the party. These forces are really capable of building roads in vital places and of serving as the activists in maintaining security and social order in this strategic area.

As in the past, wherever the party is needed and wherever there are difficulties, our Truong Son cadres and soldiers are ready to go there. On the new routes, the units must quickly

stabilize the forces, including people and means, and strive in accord with the economic accounting work methods. The best measure is that they must exploit the spirit of self-reliance of each large labor force, including the young and strong soldiers who have good cultural standards and who have received political and ideological education. When carrying out tasks, the use of the vehicles and machines must be coordinated with the manual laborers, all existing material capabilities must be used, conservation must be practiced and labor productivity must constantly be increased. Construction must be concentrated, each element must be completed, products must be produced quickly and the projects must soon be put into use. During the period that the country still has many difficulties, stepping up the production of food on the spot and looking after the material and spiritual lives of the troops will always be very important tasks of the units.

Continuing the glorious tradition, the cadres and soldiers of the Truong Son Corps are manifesting revolutionary heroism on the labor front to build the country and on the military training fields and they are constantly completing the tasks.

11943

C:O: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

METEOROLOGY DELEGATION TO BUDAPEST--Hanoi, VNA, September 30--A delegation of the Vietnam Department of Meteorology and Hydrology led by its director, Tran Van An left here today for a conference of socialist countries to be held in Budapest soon. [Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 30 Sep 80 OW]

TOKYO SPACE MEETING--Hanoi, VNA, September 30--A Vietnamese delegation led by Prof Dr Nguyen Van Hieu, vice president of the Vietnam Committee for Space Research, recently attended the 31st conference of the International League of Cosmonauts convened in Tokyo. Vietnamese cosmonaut-researcher Pham Tuan, the first cosmonaut of Asia, was among those present on the conference presidium. The Vietnamese delegation delivered a speech at the conference and received warm applause. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 30 Sep 80 OW]

CATHOLIC DELEGATION TO HUNGARY--Hanoi, VNA, September 30--On its way to Rome a delegation of the Vietnamese Catholic Church, headed by Archbishop Nguyen Van Binh stopped over in Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopacy. Cardinal Laka Laszlo received the delegation. The delegation was also received by Gyula Istvan, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and deputy secretary general of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and Imre Miklos, minister of state and head of the State Office of Churches. The delegation left Hungary for Rome on September 29. [Text] [OW011435 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 30 Sep 80 OW]

SRV ENVOY TO YAR--Hanoi, VNA, October 5--Ambassador Le Quang Hiep, representative of the Vietnamese Government, paid a visit to the Arab Republic of Yemen [YAR] from September 25 to October 2 at the invitation of the YAR Government. On September 26, he attended a mass meeting in San'a and later a national day reception given by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Le Quang Hiep was also received by Hasan Makki, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs, who said the presence of the Vietnamese representative was a fine expression of the friendly relations between the two countries. Hasan Makki spoke highly of the experiences of the Vietnamese revolution, and wished for further consolidation and development of the friendship between the two

governments and peoples. The Vietnamese ambassador also attended various activities in celebration of the YAR National Day, and toured some provinces. [Text] [OW031553 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 5 Oct 80]

VFF DELEGATION IN CUBA--Hanoi, VNA, October 7--A Vietnam Fatherland Front delegation led by Pham Khac Quang, presidium member of the Front Central Committee and president of the Hanoi Fatherland Front Committee, paid a 10-day visit to Cuba ending October 10. The delegation attended the meeting in honour of the 20th anniversary of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution (CDR) and took part in several related activities, visited a number of cultural, educational and public health establishments in Cuba, and called at the office of the Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam. On October 4, Juan Quiros, secretariat member in charge of external relations of the C.D.R., received the Vietnamese guests and reaffirmed the Cuban people's militant solidarity and fraternal friendship with the Vietnamese people. [Text] [OW071531 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 7 Oct 80]

SOVIET COSMONAUTS DECORATED--Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 11--The Vietnamese National Assembly Standing Committee today decided to confer the title "Hero of Labour" and the Ho Chi Minh Order, first class, on Soviet cosmonauts Lieutenant-Colonel Leonid Popov and Engineer Valery Ryumin. The decision, made at the proposal of the Council of Ministers and signed by N.A.S.C. chairman Truong Chinh, says that these Soviet cosmonauts "have rendered outstanding services to the conquest of outer space, contributed to the success of the joint Soviet-Vietnam space flight aboard the orbital complex Salvut 6-Soyuz 36 and Soyuz 37, and demonstrated their great courage and heroism during the flight." Today, acting President Nguyen Huu Tho signed the decrees to confer these Vietnamese decorations on the two Soviet cosmonauts. [Text] [OW111745 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 11 Oct 80]

VIETNAM-GDR MUSIC ACCORD--Hanoi, VNA, October 15--A delegation of the Vietnam Musicians' Association (VMA) has visited the German Democratic Republic and signed an agreement on cooperation in music with its host, the G.D.R. Musicians' Association. During its stay there, the Vietnamese delegation, which included composer Huy Du, deputy secretary of the VMA, and composer Van Ky, permanent member of the VMA Standing Committee, held working sessions with Dr. Peter Spahn and Wolfgang Musciak, respectively first secretary and secretary in charge of external relations of the host association. The guests attended several performances in the 1980 Berlin Music Festival. They visited the Henrich Weiner Army Art Troupe and a number of well-known G.D.R. musicians. Huu Dy and Ernst Hermann, president of the host association, on October 1 signed a contract on cooperation in music between the two countries for the next five years (1981-1985). [Text] [OW151601 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 15 Oct 80]

RADIO-TV REPAIR SHOP--On 11 and 12 September, the Hoang Lien
son and Lang Son provincial people's committees organized
things to accept the transfer of the radio and television
repair shop constructed with the aid of the German Democratic
Republic. This project was built quickly and the equipment was
installed on schedule thanks to the good cooperation between
the German specialists and our cadres and workers. These
specialists are guiding our cadres and workers in the use and
operation of the equipment in order to ensure the quality of
the repairs. [Text] [Hanoi Nhan Dan in Vietnamese 18 Sep 80
p 4] 11943

CS01 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

KIEN GIANG MAKES PROGRESS IN PARTY DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Sep 80 p 3

[Article] by Tran Quynh Hoa: "Kien Giang Makes New Advances in Building Party Bases"

[Text] New Missions

Kien Giang Province is rapidly developing party organization at the base level and is advancing toward enabling each village, ward, hamlet, factory and enterprise to have party chapters and party committees. That transformation began with the conference of the Executive Committee of the provincial party organization on the party development task, which was held at the beginning of 1979. At that conference the Provincial Party Committee made a significant comparison. That comparison was between the leadership role of the party committees during the war against the U.S. and its puppets and during the present period of economic construction. During the resistance war the mission of the party committees was to lead the armed struggle and the political struggle against the enemy's barbaric terrorism, protect the people, and protect the revolutionary bases. After the south was completely liberated, and we entered a new period, the mission of the party committees was to lead economic and cultural restoration and development, and to build and defend the socialist homeland. With regard to economic construction, Kien Giang is faced with difficult tasks. It is a key rice-growing province in the Mekong Delta, has nearly 300,000 hectares of cultivated land, and has many kinds of valuable wood. Its coastal waters amount to more than 60,000 square kilometers, it has a coastline nearly 180 kilometers long, and has many kinds of marine products. What can be done to exploit the latent capabilities of the land, the forests, and the seas to provide employment for hundreds of thousands of people in the province and make increasingly greater contributions to the nation?

Immediately after the liberation, to the southwest Kien Giang had to oppose the depredations of the Pol Pot- ang Sary gang, lackeys of Beijing, along a border more than 50 kilometers long. The seas and jungles of Kien Giang are vast, so all-out efforts had to be made to protect security.

Clearly, as it enters the new phase of the revolution the party organizations face difficult, complicated tasks. In order to fulfill those tasks, Kien Giang must

build a party organization with sufficient leadership ability. During a meeting at the beginning of 1979, the Provincial Party Committee severely reviewed the deficiencies in its party building work. Since the liberation the party organization had developed slowly quantitatively and qualitatively. A rather large number of hamlets, wards, enterprises, etc., did not have party bases. Some places had party chapters but only a small number of party members. The party members who survived the resistance wars against France and the U.S. were loyal, but in the new period many comrades were limited with regard to ability and health. During the past several years, a number of additional party members had been transferred from other places to strengthen the provincial and district organs. But the number of party members at the base level was far too low.

After analysing the organizational situation of the party organizations, the Party Committee clearly realized the urgent requirement of rapidly building and developing basic party organizations, of enabling all villages, wards, and hamlets and hamlets to have party chapters and organizations in order to ensure the absolute leadership of the party, especially in the areas that are important economically and defensively, in villages in the coastal and mountain areas, etc. The steps to be taken to rapidly develop the basic party organizations would be to rearrange the party member forces, send some party members working at the provincial and district levels to the base level, and transfer some party members from party chapters with many members to the hamlets and wards which had few or no party members. In addition to deploying the party member forces, the Provincial Party Committee admitted additional new party members, especially in the bases which had to be built and consolidated. During the past several years the districts of Ha Tien and An Bien have admitted many new party members and the leadership ability of those two party organizations has clearly increased.

Improving the Quality of Party Members

Since the beginning of 1979, Kien Giang has made many all-out efforts to improve the quality of its party members by means of such party building campaigns, such as holding congresses at the various echelons, implementing Directive No 72, issuing party membership cards, etc. Organizing study of the Party Statutes, disseminating the policies and stands of the party and state, improving the quality of party chapter activities, and organizing theoretical and political study had a real effect in raising the levels of cadres and party members. The base-level party chapter committees and other party committees, and the district party committees, were gradually strengthened and were made up of able, high-quality comrades. Many people whose quality had declined or who were incapable were replaced. The mass associations and the people contributed opinions regarding the election of committee members.

Kien Giang, implementing Directive No 72 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, examined each base-level party organization, party member, and cadre and, on the basis of the 10 points set forth in the directive, carried out self-criticism and criticism within the party. Under the close guidance of the Provincial Party Committee, the party organizations at the various echelons in the province reviewed the qualifications of the party members and solicited the opinions of people outside the party regarding party building and the evaluation of party members.

Issuing party membership cards permitted Kien Giang to directly consolidate the party bases. The Provincial Party Committee directly led and guided that work. Party bases carefully categorized and reviewed the qualifications of the party members, and all the comrades who received cards had the confidence of the masses.

The ranks of party members were steered in the course of those party building campaigns. Their advance guard, exemplary nature and consciousness of organization and discipline were strengthened. Many comrades experienced in party building work were added to the bases with few or no party members. In the past, there were only 256 party members in Ha Tien District, but there were only 12 comrades in the hamlets and wards. To date, more than 100 comrades have been sent to the bases. Gieng Rieng sent 186 of its 338 party members to the bases, and Vinh Thuan District sent 442 comrades to strengthen the villages and hamlets. When those comrades arrived at their new units they worked with the local party members and cadres to build and develop the party. The villages of Ngoc Binh and Phi Thong received additional party members, led the way in consolidating the movement, and advanced to fulfilling their responsibilities of increasing production, mobilizing grain, maintaining order and security, improving the living conditions of the people, etc.

Strengthening the Party Development Work

The Provincial Party Committee paid attention to making party development a permanent task, in order to serve in a practical manner the duties of building and defending the homeland. The key economic and national defense areas and the places which had few or no party members received priority attention. Candidates for admission into the party were selected from among the active, hard-core cadres in the hamlets, villages, agricultural cooperatives, and production collectives. The province organized many conferences to recapitulate the experiences of the advanced production collectives and selected positive people to be cultivated and admitted into the party. Of the more than 1,000 new party members who have been admitted since the beginning of 1979, more than 80 percent have been hamlet, village, or production collective cadres.

Kien Giang now has about 600 tractors to serve agriculture. Almost none of the tractor workers are party members, and many cooperative tractor teams are not led by party chapters. It is essential that there be party development within the cooperative tractor teams. The province has set the standards that in addition to a certain educational-technical level the tractor drivers must be conscious of communist ideals, have good political quality, and have the potential to become party members. The people in the hamlets selected progressive youths to train to become tractor drivers, while also preparing to train a new force of workers. The provincial Youth Union chapter closely guided the selection and education of those new workers. They received technical training, were improved with regard to personal qualities and cultivated politically, and were educated with regard to communist ideals.

Kien Giang has also paid attention to admitting into the party outstanding members of the local peoples armed forces, and fully qualified scientific-technical cadres and instructors. Party development among youths has received attention. The Provincial Party Committee has directly led the youth movement and involved youths in revolutionary activities in order to temper and challenge them. The Youth Federation has been strengthened and now includes almost all young people in the

province. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has prepared and introduced more than 3,000 Union members for admission into the party. In 1979, Kien Giang admitted more than 518 party members. During the first 6 months of 1980, 330 additional comrades were admitted. Some 74 percent of the party members who have been admitted have been Youth Union members.

In addition to consolidating its party organization, Kien Giang has paid attention to the governmental, mass association, and front work. Attention has been paid to building and consolidating the Collective Peasants' Association, the production collectives, the Youth Union, the Women's Union, the Old People's Union, the association of Intellectuals, the Red Cross Association, etc. This year, 120,000 more people than last year have contributed opinions regarding party building.

Kien Giang has developed 50 additional new party chapters and party organizations in bases which previously had no party organizations. Eighty-nine production collectives are now led by party chapters. The number of bases without party members has been gradually reduced. The leadership ability of the Kien Giang party organization has been gradually improved. Many missions have been fulfilled.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

KIEN GIANG REPORTS SUCCESS IN ISSUING PARTY CARDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Kien Giang Consolidates Base-Level Organisation, Educates Party Members After Issuing Cards"]

[Text] Kien Giang has issued party membership cards at 151 bases, which account for 41.2 percent of the bases in the province.

The careful, accurate examination of party member qualifications has had a good educational effect and has strengthened the party members' sense of responsibility in production, in other work, and in implementing policies. In some districts many party members had not paid agricultural taxes for many years, but have now fulfilled their obligations. Many party members who were not issued cards during the first cycle made progress and received cards during the second cycle.

In the process of issuing cards, the expulsion of unqualified people from the party was undertaken more vigorously. Some 216 base-level organizations have essentially completed the expulsion of unqualified people from the party. The admission of new party members has been promoted since 3 February and the party organizations have admitted 539 new party members, an increase of 4.5 percent over all of 1979.

The party members have been rationally redistributed in the base-level units. Vinh Thuan District has assigned two-thirds of its party members to work in the villages and hamlets. Some 49 hamlets which previously did not have party members now have base-level party organizations. The activities of the party chapters have improved.

The province has boldly replaced many cadres who lacked ability and virtue, and has promoted many new comrades who are capable of doing the work.

The people have been encouraged to participate in party development. They contributed 120,000 opinions which straightforwardly criticized the party members and cadres.

Kien Giang has done a good job of combining the issuing of party membership cards with the consolidation of governmental administrations and mass associations, and used the fulfillment of specific political missions by each unit and individual as the basis on which to evaluate the party organizations and party members. Ngoc Chuc

Village in Giong Rieng District has essentially completed the transformation of agriculture and has set up a cooperative and 85 production collectives. The town of Rach Soi in Chau Thanh District, the ward of Vinh Thanh Van, the city of Rach Gia, and the Binh Son 3 state farm are units which have made new advances since issuing party membership cards.

The Kien Giang party committee has adopted the policy of reexamining the base-level organizations which have been issued cards, and has continued to consolidate their organization, and educate and train the party members, in order to make the party organizations truly strong. The bases which have not yet been issued party membership cards are being urgently consolidated and categorized, in accordance with the spirit of the directive of the Secretariat, so that by the end of 1981 the entire province will have completed the issuing of party membership cards, with good quality.

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CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY CONGRESS DISCUSSES ACHIEVEMENTS, PROBLEMS, NEW TASKS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Lang Son Party Organization Congress: Produce Much Food and Build the Province Into a Strong Defense Line to Defend the Fatherland"]

[Text] The Eight Congress of Delegates of the Lang Son Party Organization was held recently in historical Chi Lang. In attendance was Song Hao, the secretary of the Party Central Committee.

The congress unanimously affirmed that, since the beginning of 1979, the party organization has, together with the soldiers and people of Lang Son, passed through a period of violent and fierce struggle and has bravely and resolutely defeated the war of aggression waged by the Beijing expansionists and defended the frontiers of the fatherland. After winning victory, the party organization promptly put forth an all-round policy, urgently overcame the effects of the war, restored production, stabilized the lives of the people, maintained political security and social order and safety, built forces, deployed people's war forces and made preparations to defeat any enemy act of aggression. During the spring of 1979, the harvest was good in the border districts and throughout the province. The outlook is good for the spring and tenth-month crops this year. Tobacco was purchased in excess of the planned quotas set by the state. Water conservancy is developing satisfactorily. Communications, transportation, signal and liaison have been restored quickly. The materials supply, distribution and circulation, education and public health sectors have put forth great effort. Building the party, the administration and the mass organizations has been closely related to organizing things to carry out the political tasks. The tribesmen are becoming more and more patriotic and are becoming more friendly and supportive in

overcoming the difficulties. During the two campaigns to issue party member cards on the occasion of 3 February and 19 May, the party organization issued cards to more than 26 percent of the total number of party members and expelled unqualified people from the party. During the past year, the party has recruited almost 850 new party members.

But along with the achievements that have been scored, the economy of Lang Son is suffering from a serious loss of balance. Production has not returned to prewar levels and the cooperativization movement is not strong. The forests have suffered serious destruction. The lives of the people and cadres are filled with difficulties. Negative phenomena are still occurring.

In order to complete the tasks of a province that is the frontline of the fatherland, the congress decided that, in the next 2 years, Lang Son must become a strong defense line to defend the fatherland; it must be strong politically and militarily and strong concerning security. It must ensure that the enemy is defeated right at the border regardless of the scale of the attack and the combat methods used. It must satisfactorily solidify national solidarity and military-civilian solidarity. It must step up production and produce much food and many agro-forestry products for consumption and export to put the economy on the path of large-scale socialist production. It must arrange and fundamentally stabilize the lives of the people, build a pure and strong party organization, revamp and improve the leadership, guidance, command and management apparatus and resolutely overcome the negative phenomena in the economy and in social life. The party organization and people of Lang Son must strive to produce, by 1982, 125,000 to 130,000 tons of grain in paddy equivalent, 2,000 to 2,200 tons of tobacco, 2,000 to 2,500 tons of anise, 100 tons of sasanqua and 30 million dong worth of consumer and export goods. They must restore the herds of buffaloes and cattle to the prewar levels and increase the amount of pork 10 percent each year. A model agro-forestry or forestry-agricultural cooperative must be built in each district. The careless burning and destruction of the forests must be stopped and the afforestation and border defense tasks must be carried out well.

11943
CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATING PARTY DEVELOPMENT AMONG INDUSTRIAL CO-OPS INDICATED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 13 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Tran Trong Que in "Party Activities" Column: "Why Has the Party Developed Weakly in the Artisan and Handicraft Industry Sector?"]

[Text] There are in Hanoi more than 300 artisan and handicraft industry production installations which manufacture many kinds of goods to serve the people and to promote exportation. However, party bases in this sector are still very weak and the ratio of party members very low compared with other sectors. The entire sector admitted only 19 members into the party in 1979 and only 6 in the first 6 months of 1980. These figures represent less than 1 percent of the total number of newly recruited party members throughout the municipality. Over 100 cooperatives do not yet have primary party organizations or party members.

Even if primary party organizations exist, they include only three or four persons each. The largest primary party organization has less than 20 party members most of whom belong to the leading committee. A number of party members are retired cadres working with cooperatives and the average age of party members is 50. This situation certainly limits the struggle power of party organizations. The activities of primary party organizations are usually not comprehensive. The task of leading mass organizations and providing politico-ideological education for the masses has not been carried out intensively. The task of building the party has been mostly aimed at maintaining the ethical qualities of party members instead of developing the party. Though every primary party organization has intended to develop the party each year, several years have gone by without seeing any increase in the existing number of party members; whenever a new member is admitted into the party, there are many difficulties to overcome. There has been the opinion that the situation of artisan and handicraft industry cooperatives is basically complex and does not offer many targets for party development.

So are the people in the artisan and handicraft industry cooperatives in the capital city not good elements? Are there not many prospective members for training and admission into the party?

Investigations conducted into the Dong Tam embroidery cooperative, the Long Bien rubberware cooperative (Ba Dinh Ward), the Viet Phu mechanical engineering cooperative, the Bac Son clothing cooperative, the Lien Thanh grinding and husking cooperative (Hai Ba Trung Ward) and some others have revealed that the opinion of many primary party organization secretaries is that there are outstanding elements and hence prospective party members in these establishments. Together with the Association of Interbranch Artisan and Handicraft Industry Cooperatives in the ward and with the subward party committees, the Hai Ba Trung Ward Party Committee has examined the possibility of finding out prospective party members in four cooperatives which do not yet have any party member. Some 26 targets have been determined after consultation with the management and inspection boards and with the Women's Union and Youth Union chapters and after the cooperative members' debate on 5 conditions to be taken into account by male and female members if they want to recommend outstanding members for admission into the party. The leading cadres in these four installations have expressed the wish that primary party organizations be set up to provide leadership. This shows that there are possibilities of developing the party among artisan and handicraft industry cooperatives.

The investigations have also revealed that despite the presence of prospective party members in all installations, the party cannot yet be developed because primary party organizations have not yet really set their hands to this task while the subward party committees have paid insufficient attention to guiding primary party organizations to do this task. Of course, the artisan and handicraft industry cooperatives are faced with more complex difficulties than other sectors. Each of these cooperatives is a collective economic unit regulated by systems and policies different from those in force in the state-operated sector and the number of cooperative members who have been attached to the collective for many years is still small. Most elderly cooperative members with relatively high technical standards are engaged in production only to earn a large income. Young cooperative members have rapidly increased in number over the past few years but their status is still unstable because their intention is merely to use cooperatives as a temporary shelter prior to applying for transfer to another sector when the opportunity arises and because their collective ownership spirit is consequently low. Besides, after being released from reeducation and concentration camps, a number of former lawbreakers have applied for employment in cooperatives. Though these elements are not numerous and though some of them have taken pains to work satisfactorily, there are those who are lazy, who steal and cause trouble. On the other hand, the activities of mass organizations are usually sluggish and those of youth union chapters weak.

This does not mean that there are only negative aspects; on the contrary, artisan and handicraft industry cooperatives do have many positive features. Many key cadres are highly productive and progressive laborers. Many cooperative members are either children or younger brothers or sisters of cadres and party members or are members of the Youth Union or demobilized, reassigned

or wounded army men. If party organizations have been slowly developed for so long, it is because of the failure of primary party organizations to select and classify good elements among the masses and to motivate the masses, because of their fear of difficulties, their perfectionism, their low determination and their incorrect understanding of the importance of the party development task. To properly carry out this task, it is first necessary that primary party organizations and party committees in subwards examine and assess the situation of the masses in their installations, especially in strategically important areas where there still are no party members. They must then attentively lead youth chapters, help them carry out activities realistically and use emulation movements to accustom the masses to revolutionary activities, to train them and to enlighten them socialistically. While intensively carrying out party development, it is necessary to select distinguished Youth Union members and to recommend them to the party for examination, advanced training, indoctrination, task assignment and testing. On this basis, primary party organizations will select prospective party members, further train them politically and ideologically, evaluate them to find whether they are fully qualified and, in the positive case, confirm them and ratify their admission to party membership. One must not follow the example of certain installations which will consider prospective party members only after finding that the masses have fulfilled all the necessary conditions and which require more qualifications of the masses instead of having party members start helping the masses at a time when the latter are only ordinary outsiders.

9332

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HA NAM NINH ISSUES PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Le Van Hy of VNA: "After Two Cycles of Issuing Party Membership Cards in Ha Nam Ninh"]

[Text] As of the end of August 1980, 43,488 party members in 874 bases in Ha Nam Ninh Province -- 42.16 percent of the total number of party members and 54.61 percent of the total number of bases in the province -- had been issued party membership cards.

The places which have participated in the two recent cycles of issuing party membership cards are bases which have been strengthened and purified, and have been classified among the province's good bases. The Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee has paid much attention to investigating and accurately evaluating the actual situation at the base level. Ha Nam Ninh has set up 83 inspection teams in the districts and municipalities. Each base-level organization is inspected three times before party membership cards are issued (they are inspected when doing preparatory work and when they are filling out the membership cards, and are inspected a final time before they issue the cards).

After the first inspection, on 19 May, the Provincial Party Committee refused to approve the issuing of cards to 36 party chapters and base-level party organizations that had not been sufficiently strengthened and purified. In addition to self-criticism and criticism within the party, the bases arranged for the masses to express opinions and cast secret ballots on the qualifications of party members.

Ha Nam Ninh tied in the issuing of party membership cards with consolidating the party's base-level organizations and furthering the fulfillment of political mission missions in the locality. Hai Hau District endeavored to complete the transplanting of the 5th month-spring rice before issuing the party cards at the base level. Hoang Long District fulfilled its troop-recruitment task before issuing the cards. Binh Luc District tied in the issuing of cards with encouraging party members to repay debts to the state and to the cooperatives. Within a short period of time, the party members in the district repaid 700,000 dong in debts to the cooperatives.

Despite difficult circumstances caused by nature, Ha Nam Ninh had a successful 5th month-spring harvest and attained higher yields than during the previous season. Its troop-recruitment task was accomplished rapidly and efficiently. The issuing of party membership cards contributed to consolidating and further strengthening the base-level party organisations. The base-level party organisations have admitted more than 1,100 new party members. A number of party bases which had long been weak and deficient have become good units.

The Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee has organised many groups of cadres from the organisation, control, and propaganda-training sections to inspect the districts and bases, evaluate the new transformation after the two cycles of issuing party membership cards, and gain experience for future cycles.

5616
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CLOSER GUIDANCE OF COMMERCIAL REGISTRATION URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Registration to do Engage in Industry and Commerce"]

[Text] Registration to engage in industry, commerce, and service in the collective and private economic sectors has been carried out nationwide for more than a month now. Many people have made quick, relatively accurate declarations and have met the registration requirements. The number of registered industrial, commercial, and service units in many provinces and municipalities has increased by 1.5, 2, or 3 times, and in places more than 6 times, in comparison to the tax collection rolls, and the registered tax collections have also increased considerably.

It has been possible to attain those initial results because the localities and managing sectors have firmly grasped the objectives and requirements of registration to do business and made relatively good preparations, from training cadres and creating the necessary material conditions to disseminating and explaining policies.

The difficulties and deficiencies are most evident in places which have not made careful preparations, especially in the districts, wards, and precincts in which large numbers of people are engaged in individual and private industry and commerce, but in which management is lax. In such places, some people who should register have not yet done so, the registration period has been prolonged, and the registration forms are poorly designed and do not accurately reflect the commercial situation.

In order to facilitate the carrying out of industrial and commercial registration, the explanatory work must concentrate on enabling everyone to correctly understand the objectives and requirements. Registration is an important economic measure which is intended not only to resolve the problem of collecting industrial and commercial taxes, but above all to enable the managing organs to firmly grasp the capabilities of the economic components in order to reorganize the sectors and trades, and guide and assist the development of production and commerce along the lines of socialism and benefit to the national economy and the lives of the masses. To carry out the registration properly is to contribute to managing the market and to assuring just and rational distribution among society. Registering to do

business in industry and commerce is both an obligation and a right of the collectives and individuals engaged in production and commerce. Any organization or individual wanting to do business must register and receive permission from the state. The units engaging in business must observe the statutes regarding registration and the state policies and regulations that have been promulgated, and must serve the interests of society and contribute some of their profits to the great task of building and defending the nation. The state protects those bases, guides the development of production and commerce, gives technical assistance, supplies materials, markets products, lends capital, etc.

The local governmental organs and the management sectors must make all-out efforts to complete declarations and registrations within a short period of time with good effectiveness and quality. The results of the registrations must be synthesized promptly and accurately. With regard to the collectives and individuals doing business in the various sectors, trades, and products permitted and encouraged by the state, after the registration paperwork has been correctly done they must quickly be granted permission to register to do business. The close guidance of the party committees and local governments, combined with the direct participation of the mass organizations, especially the Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions, the Communist Youth Union, the Women's Union, and the Federation of Artisan Industry-Handicraft Cooperatives, is a condition for assuring the success of that work.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SYNTHESIZATION OF PLANS AT BASE LEVEL URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Draft Production Plans at the Base and District Levels"]

[Text] In drafting the 1981 economic plan, we stress the plans of the basic economic units and of the districts. They are the units which determine the attainment of the plan tasks and norms. In order to positively and solidly balance the state plan and the plans of the sectors, provinces, or municipalities, they must be synthesized at the base and district levels. This method differs from that of the past, when the upper echelon assigned plans to the enterprises, while agriculture and industry were only assigned approximate norms.

A contradiction that must be overcome when drafting plans is that while the economy is experiencing many difficulties and imbalances there are still many capabilities which have not been fully exploited. Capabilities regarding local sources of labor, land, equipment, and raw materials must be calculated at the level of production units and economic units. The bases may take the initiative, to a certain degree, in exploiting their capabilities, and are not totally dependent on capital and materials supplied by the state.

The district, the basic economic unit, is the sphere in which the new economic structure is being built and in which plans are synthesized at the base level. The drafting of rational plans at the district level is a solid basis on which to draft provincial and municipal plans, as well as national plans.

Plans can be correctly drafted only by combining the guidance of the upper echelon with the exercise of the collective mastership right of the producers. The places which have correctly implemented, or have begun to correctly implement, the policy of having the masses participate in drafting plans, have been able to promote the emulation movement. The Kien Thiet machinery plant in Hai Phong, the Pho Yen ball-bearing plant in Bac Thai, the Rang Dong electric lightbulb-thermos plant in Hanoi, and Textile Mill No 13 in Ho Chi Minh City have gained good experience, although not yet sufficient. In agriculture, in the course of the movement to compete with the Vu Thang and Dinh Cong cooperatives many cooperatives and production collectives have gained much positive experience in exploiting on-the-spot capabilities and promoting intensive cultivation, the increasing of crop yields, and the raising of livestock, in order to develop agriculture in many respects.

The drafting of 1961 plans by base-level units is being expanded. The bases must request the managing organs and the economic organizations to insure the material conditions necessary for production and the lives of the workers, and those factors must be made into norms which are included in the control figures assigned by the upper echelon. Only thereby can the control figures serve to guide the lower echelon in the process of drafting plans. The bases must also request the functional organs to more rapidly improve the irrational policies, create conditions for production to develop in the right direction, and correctly combine the interests of the state with the interests of the collective and of each worker. A common situation in the bases is concern over slow progress by the upper-echelon managing organs at a time when many urgent problems are being encountered in production and life.

Only if our apparatus undergoes a harmonious transformation can production advance.

5616
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

TRADERS MAKE ILLEGAL PROFIT IN BARTERING WITH STATE ENTERPRISES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 9 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by "Nguoi Xay Dung" [Builder] in "A Story A Day" Column: "Immediately Stop Such 'Two-Way' Dealings"]

[Text] On 15 July, L.V.V., a resident of Luong Van Can Street, was caught red-handed selling bicycle tires at the price of 85 dong each (he still owned 27 tires after selling). V. declared that he was entrusted with the sale of these tires by L.D.K. who lived in Hai Hung. K. in turn declared that after he sold 1,400 kgs of traditional medicines for 1,250 dong to the Pharmaceuticals Corporation, the corporation sold him 100 tires. Thus, K. obtained a quantity of scarce goods for sale at the free market and would make a great profit if everything went off well.

To get more raw materials for production, a number of installations have recently applied a "two-way" trading method in selling their industrial products in exchange for material supplies. An example of this method is the abovementioned purchase of pharmaceutical products and sale of vehicle tires. But how could the Pharmaceuticals Corporation have tires?

For the same purposes, the Soap Factory has opened a shop to purchase raw materials and sell soap to the people. Sensing a potential profit, many persons bought raw materials and sold them to the shop where they bought soap and subsequently sold it at a high price in the market to make profit. On 1 July, market management cadres discovered that N.T.M.--the wife of D.Q.S, a storekeeper of the supply and consumption section of the Soap Factory--went out and bought six cans of fat weighing 13.5 kgs to do this kind of transaction. According to S.'s declaration, the sale of these 6 cans of fat to the shop would entitle the seller to buy, in exchange, 68 "Ngoc Lan" toothpaste tubes and 40 "Thong Nhat" toilet soap bars. S. had directed his wife to do this barter three times a week since June. Ironically, though the cans of fat were temporarily seized on 1 July, the person in charge of the marketing shop of the factory still issued a certificate stating that the shop had received 6 cans of fat in exchange for 68 toothpaste tubes and 40 toilet soap bars on 1 July!

The "two-way" trading policy means bartering with the producer and the owner of raw materials and putting a reasonable amount of industrial products into the consumer's hands instead of handing over an unlimited quantity of goods to traders. If applied in the abovementioned two fashions, the two-way trading method will obviously offer opportunities for traders to exploit state good for profitable speculation and must, therefore, be stopped.

9J32

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Bang Chau: "The Purchase of Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs In Long An"]

[Text] Long An is less than 50 kilometers from Ho Chi Minh City and, therefore, price changes in the city have a direct effect here. Recently, the price of agricultural products and foodstuffs rose in the city but the Long An commercial sector purchased large quantities of goods. A number of types of goods such as eggs, poultry and pork purchased during the first 6 months of the year have tripled in price as compared with the same time last year.

In order to control sources of goods, since the beginning of the year, the provincial party committee and provincial people's committee have discussed many measures in order to manage the sources of goods. The leaders of the commercial service have gone to the various points and guided the purchasing activities directly. The general merchandise, cloth, electrical machinery, building materials and other corporations have readied commodities for distribution to the purchase points. During the purchasing period, the Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs Corporation sent the capable cadres in the districts to these points, explained the policies and encouraged the peasants to sell products to the state. At the key villages, the district party committees and the district and village people's committees invited the business families to attend a meeting and listen to explanations concerning the agricultural products and foodstuffs purchasing policies. As for people who do not carry out the policies and who compete with state commerce in purchasing goods, depending on the degree, the district people's committee will fine them and close down their business operations. People managed by [state] commerce will be allowed to act as agents in purchasing

agricultural products and foodstuffs for the marketing cooperatives and they will be paid a commission at an appropriate rate. In implementing these measures, Tam Vu has closed 15 pork and meat stalls that specialized in selling to merchants; now, on market days, there are only one or two meat stalls that sell meat to the people. In order to control the sources of goods, the Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs Corporation has given attention to the specific needs of the peasants in each region. In Vinh Hung, Moc Hoa and Tan Chau, the producers need very different types of technical goods. In some places, the people want mosquito net cloth and kerosene while people in other places want cement and radio batteries. Because of balancing the amounts of commodities and grasping the needs of the producers, during the first 6 months of the year, the Long An commercial sector has purchased triple the amount of eggs, poultry, coconut pulp and pork as compared with the same time last year. In 18 days in July, Long An purchased 1,226,943 eggs (triple the number purchased during the first 6 months of 1979), 80 tons of pork, 9,129 tons of coconut and more than 10 tons of chicken.

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AGRICULTURE

PROVINCES REPORT AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Thai Binh Province Carries Out End of the Season Cultivation of 10th Month Rice; Hai Hung Province Sows 70,000 Hectares of Winter Crops; Phu Khanh Province Harvests Nearly 10,000 Hectares of Summer-Fall Rice"]

[Text] The agricultural cooperatives in Thai Binh Province are grading their rice crops and intensifying their end of the season cultivation of 10th month rice, especially in fields that were recently waterlogged by typhoon number 6.

In Quynh Phu District, 26 percent of the rice crop is of good quality, 42 percent is of average quality and 31 percent is still of poor quality. The cooperatives have applied 1,054 tons of fertilizer as side dressing to their poor quality rice.

The districts of Hung Ha, Thai Thuy, Dong Hung, Kien Xuong, Vu Thu and Tien Hai have provided incentive for cooperative members to accept rice fields for cultivation. Kien Xuong District has completed the second phase of weeding and fertilizing 10,600 hectares, or 82 percent of the area under cultivation, and the third phase on 4,500 hectares. Many cooperatives have rebuilt embankments to retain water and prevent drought.

The province has completed the second phase of weeding on 84.7 percent of its fields and the third phase on nearly 25,000 hectares. More than 5,000 hectares of 75-6 rice, Nong Nghiep 1A rice and X1 rice that have headed and are about to be harvested are still being protected against insects, diseases, rats and dryness by cooperative members.

As a result of encountering many difficulties caused by natural disasters and a shortage of supplies, the agricultural cooperatives in Hai Hung Province are still endeavoring to plant 70,000 hectares of winter crops, which represent more than 47 percent of the province's farmland and nearly 10,000 hectares more than in many previous years.

In order to make up for the 10th month grain output lost to natural disasters, Hai Hung has intensified the planting of western potatoes, sweet potatoes and winter corn and made full use of its land, seed and fertilizer to insure that 45,000 to 50,000 hectares are planted. An effort is being made to plant 8,000 hectares of the various crops supporting domestic consumption and exportation, such as watermelons, onions and soybeans and approximately 8,000 hectares of vegetables and legumes.

Despite the typhoon and waterlogging that damaged some of the 10th month rice crop, as a result of having short-term varieties of rice on hand, Hai Hung has been able to replant. The early rice crop headed and was harvested on schedule, causing only minor disruptions in the allocation of winter crops. The province has nearly 46,000 hectares of early 10th month rice (39 percent of the area under cultivation), an increase of 6,500 hectares compared to last year's 10th month season. The districts of Tu Loc and Cam Binh have 50 percent of their rice fields under the cultivation of early 10th month rice.

During the 1980 summer-fall season, Phu Khanh Province transplanted nearly 31,500 hectares of rice, 80 percent of which was transplanted with varieties of rice resistant to planthoppers.

The farmers of Phu Khanh have harvested 10,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with an average yield of about 30 quintals of paddy per hectare. Ninh Hoa, Dien Khanh and Cam Ranh Districts have harvested from 50 to 70 percent of their crops. Tuy Hoa District transplanted 17,000 hectares and has harvested more than 6,000 hectares with many cooperatives recording yields of 35 to 40 quintals of paddy per hectare.

The cooperatives in Phu Khanh are making an effort to complete their harvesting in September, accelerating the preparation of fields and continuing to transplant 10th month rice. The districts of Tay Son, Dien Khanh, Cam Ranh and Dong Xuan have transplanted from 60 to 90 percent of their 10th month rice.

Phu Khanh has also planted 3,500 hectares of 10th month corn, which exceeds its plan quota.

Dac Lac Province Prepares for the Winter-Spring Season

The party committee and people's committee of Dac Lac Province have conducted a review of the 1979-1980 winter-spring season and launched a movement to make every preparation for the 1980-1981 winter-spring production season.

Despite facing many difficulties, Dac Lac still planted 9,379 hectares of rice and subsidiary food crops during the 1979-1980 winter-spring season, including 7,500 hectares of wet rice, an increase of 1,000 hectares compared to the last season of highest output.

However, in the process of winter-spring production, there are still shortcomings, such as less than thorough preparations, a lack of seed and fertiliser, confusion and stagnation.

During the 1980-1981 winter-spring season, Dac Lac will continue to clear land and expand the amount of area under cultivation, building fields wherever land is cleared and putting this land under cultivation so that no lands lie fallow, in an effort to plant 12,040 hectares of rice and subsidiary food crops, an increase of 2,600 hectares over the previous season.

The various districts are balancing their plans for the amount of area under cultivation, seed, draft power and supplies, redistributing their labor and making good preparations for the production season.

The province has mobilized the compatriots of the ethnic minorities to intensify the processing of fertilizer and the harvesting and processing of green manure to insure the application of 3 tons of fertilizer per hectare. The districts of Krong Pac and Lac and the city of Ban Me Thuot have launched a movement to build small-scale water conservancy projects to retain water.

7809

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

MINH HAI, QUANG NAM-DA NANG DEVELOP COLLECTIVES, COOPERATIVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Minh Hai, Quang Nam-Da Nang Concentrate on Building and Consolidating Production Collectives and Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] Since April, Minh Hai Province has gained experience in transforming agriculture, discussed measures to promptly correct deficiencies, and continued to consolidate and build production collectives, with the slogan "positively and certainly." In the course of the discussions, the level of consciousness and understanding of the cadres and peasants regarding the party's line and policy toward transforming agriculture was further raised. The party organizations, governmental administrations, and mass associations in many districts, villages, and hamlets began to fully understand that the transformation of agriculture is a central, permanent political task, and attention was paid to combining that task with the fulfillment of the other tasks. In the areas with production collectives, nearly all of the party members were exemplary; most had the confidence of the masses and were selected to be in charge of the production collectives' work. Financial problems that had existed in the past were overcome. In many bases, the masses selected and elected management boards, and then many people were selected to study in supplementary classes regarding economic management. However, the task of training production collective management cadres in Minh Hai has not kept up with the requirements regarding the consolidation and building of production collectives. In many units cadres who have been trained to do agricultural transformation work has been done arbitrarily, although the number of cadres who have been trained equals only one-fourth of the requirements. To date, 91 of the 171 collectives that have been formed have been consolidated. Since the beginning of April, the province has created 13 new production collectives and formed 2,440 production solidarity teams.

In the consolidation process, many collectives with excessively large scales were subdivided so that they could be appropriate to the level of management. At present, the average scale of a collective is 32 cultivated hectares, 24 households, and 52 principal workers. Many collectives have rearranged their land and eliminated irrational land use. Twelve collectives in Long Dien Dong C Village (Gia Rai District) included in its plan 68 hectares that had been used irrationally.

Due to those all-out efforts, the production of many collectives has undergone a clear transformation in comparison to the past. Meticulous preparations were made with regard to seedstock and fertilizer, and nearly all of the land of the collectives was transplanted on schedule.

The Standing Committee of the Quang Nam-Da Nang Party Committee has launched a campaign to consolidate agricultural cooperatives and further advance the cooperativization movement in the province. In addition to continuing to consolidate the good cooperatives, the province has concentrated on helping the weak, deficient cooperatives in all regards. Many groups of cadres from the various sectors went to the villages to help guide and organize professional, specialized study and training for the key cadres. The districts are adjusting and supplementing the production directives in their over-all plans, including the creation of specialized cultivation areas, farms and stations, and economic-technical clusters that are tied in with the cooperatives, and the development of the district in order to have strong bases which are capable of assisting the cooperatives. Nearly all of the districts have held supplementary training classes for production unit cadres, in accordance with the program of the provincial agricultural transformation committee. To date, more than 1,000 production unit cadres have completed the district training classes.

The cooperatives are lessening their dependence on rice mono-culture, expanding the growing of other staple crops, industrial crops, special products, etc., expanding stock raising, developing the sectors and trades, and going all-out to set aside 25 percent of the workers for the sectors and trades and 10 percent for stock raising. The weak and deficient cooperatives in the sandy soil areas, in the areas with little land but much labor, and the cooperatives with difficult production conditions are receiving concentrated guidance in reorganization, in determining production guidelines, in redistributing on-the-spot labor and sending labor to the new economic zones, and in building material bases, and in stabilizing the people's living conditions. The province is reexamining the scale of the cooperative and has a plan to rationally readjust and consolidate the production units in order to have conditions for multiplying the cooperatives.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

HANOI OVERCOMES AFTERMATH OF TROPICAL STORM 4

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] Tropical storm No 4 recently caused some damage to the urban areas [of Hanoi]. The Hoan Kiem, Ba Dinh, Hai Ba Trung and Dong Da wards have been actively overcoming the aftermath of the storm and restoring normal activities in the stricken areas. In conjunction with the sectors concerned such as city construction, housing and land, communications, electricity and so forth, the various wards removed fallen trees and broken electric wires and basically restored road traffic and the use of communication lines only 1 hour after the storm melted away. Two-thirds of the power network in the urban areas was restored to provide electricity to meet the requirements of production and the people's daily activities. On the night of 24 July, the municipal committee for flood and typhoon control issued alert No 3 and, consequently, the flood control task was again urgently activated. The Hai Ba Trung, Hoan Kiem and Ba Dinh wards implemented the plan for moving people from the riverside subwards to the field side of the dike in a determination to insure safety for the people's life and property and the state property. By noontime of 25 July, the Hoan Kiem and Ba Dinh wards successfully transferred more than 15,900 people from the Phuc Xa and Yen Phu Subwards (Ba Dinh) and the Phuc Tan and Chuong Duong Do Subwards (Hoan Kiem) to safe places. In conjunction with dike protection assault forces, the public security force, army units and people's protection units in the subwards were always present at strategic points to solve problems, to properly maintain public order and security and to readily repair the dike and block the entrance roads if necessary. The Hai Ba Trung Ward quickly moved 293 households including 1,467 people from the Bach Dang Subward to a specified place.

In addition, the subward committee for flood and typhoon control cooperated with the Hanoi Port authorities, the Grain Service and the Communications and Transportation Service in carrying 895 tons of grain from the port warehouses to safe places so as to contribute to satisfactorily preserving goods belonging to the state.

After helping overcome the aftermath of storm No 4, many units of various security forces urgently participated in preventing and controlling the flood. The Yen Phu security post in Ba Dinh Ward urged and led the evacuation of people to safe places and mobilized forces to retrieve drifting wood logs. Based on experiences drawn from the previous flood seasons, the post stationed policemen at the so-called Tan Ap Slope Five-Road Intersection to guide traffic to maintain order and to exhort sluggish agencies to evacuate their property.

The people's protection force in the Truc Bach and Nguyen Trung Truc Subwards provided assistance and temporary shelter for evacuees coming from other areas.

The Ba Dinh Ward traffic police unit cooperated with the sectors concerned in removing fallen trees from roads to enable vehicles to circulate rapidly.

It also stationed two persons on each entrance road to guide and insure traffic and to prevent vehicles from parking along the dike. Many male and female unit members worked for hours at a stretch regardless of hardships.

At dawn on 23 July, the bridge maintenance unit mobilized all the forces at its disposal and assigned 11 cadres and combatants to cooperate with the Bridge Maintenance Corporation 5 in reinstalling 125 cement bridge-floor boards overturned by the storm winds in order to enable vehicles and people to move about safely. Despite the strong storm winds, many comrades such as Hoang Van Binh, Nguyen Van Nho, Vu Van Them, Dang Xuan Uan and Nguyen Minh Duong clung to the bridge parapet or crawled over the railways to fulfill their mission. The unit also cooperated with the sectors concerned in preparing for a ferry service across the river (in the Bac Co [Museum] area).

Ever since alert No 2 was given, assault forces in the Hoan Kiem Ward mounted guard all along the dike. The security forces were always present at the specified places day and night and urged and helped the people to evacuate.

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AGRICULTURE

RURAL HANOI FIGHTS WATERLOGGING, PROTECTS DIKES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Jul 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Over the past few days, rural Hanoi has put 16 major pump stations into operation in both day and nighttime to fight waterlogging to promptly save some 12,000-odd hectares of 10th-month rice, vegetable and subsidiary food crops which have been flooded after tropical storm No 4.

Dan Phuong, Hoai Duc, Thach That, Ba Vi, Dong Anh and other districts are concentrating all available forces and means on fighting waterlogging to save areas cultivated with rice, vegetable and subsidiary food crops which have been flooded by the storm rains.

On the evening of 24 July, Dan Phuong District held an extraordinary conference of members of the district party committee standing committee and the district committee for flood and typhoon control to review and assess the damage done by storm No 4 and, at the same time, to discuss measures to be taken to overcome its aftermath and urgently deploy forces on all dike sections according to alert No 3. The district has mobilized buckets and waterwheels to save 516.7 hectares of rice from waterlogging (including 347.7 seriously flooded hectares). Moreover, the district has constantly watched the damage done to the Lien Tri (Huu Hong) protective dike and the erosion of a number of important dike sections adjoining the river such as the Ba Giang section (Hong Giang Hamlet) and others. The district has also promptly taken measures to cope with and limit the damage done by rains, winds and big waves.

Though faced with numerous difficulties regarding equipment and material bases in its fight against the flood and typhoon, Thach That District has mobilized 3,800 people and 38 oil pumps each day to actively save 1,960 hectares of rice from shallow flooding and 159 hectares of seedlings and 39 cultivated hectares from complete flooding so as to take the initiative in coping with the storm-flood aftermath and quickly overcoming it, especially at a time when the San pump station motor has been immersed in water and electric power cut off.

Ba Vi, Hoai Duc and Dong Anh districts are also actively fighting water-logging and doing their utmost to protect the important dike sections at a time when the river water has risen above the alert No 3 level and when weather conditions may become worse. In particular, the Hoai Duc District Party Committee has mobilized nearly 1,000 buckets and waterwheels and concentrated manpower on saving 1,150 hectares of rice crop and seedlings from complete flooding. At the same time, it has deployed forces to keep close watch over all dike sections on both the right and left side of the Day River and has organized and readied forces to protect dikes in case of violent flood.

The city construction sector has mobilized the mobile sawing machine units of the Public Garden Maintenance Corporation to deal with big trees which had fallen throughout the city, to carry drinking water and to carry out public health activities to serve people evacuated from the river banks to the areas on the field side of the dike--all this with the objective of helping normalize the people's living conditions.

The Public Health Service has promptly provided emergency treatment for people wounded by falling trees and has drawn up a plan to prevent and control epidemics among people living on the river banks. The Construction Material Corporation and the Commercial Service have started selling 22,000 meters of oil-paper, 48,150 [ordinary] bamboos and 64,200 slender bamboos to households living in 4 urban wards to help them quickly overcome the storm and flood aftermath. The corporation has planned to carry these supplies to fixed places and to closely cooperate with the ward people's committees in selling them in sufficient quantities to those people who really need them.

The subwards in the four urban wards have solicitously welcomed households afflicted by the storm and flood and helped them quickly normalize their daily activities.

The Construction Material Corporation has been considered an important unit of the commercial sector during the fight against the storm and flood. The goods supplied by the corporation include bamboos, [dried] tree leaves and lumber and are mostly scattered in the harbor area and on the river banks--that is, the spots bearing the brunt of waves and winds.

Fully aware of its units' responsibility, in early July the corporation had drawn up specific plans to preserve goods and property during the storm and flood season and had transferred thousands of bamboos and big [dried] tree leaves from the harbor areas to the river banks.

When storm No 4 swept over Hanoi, there remained 15,000 slender bamboos and 16,000 [ordinary] bamboos which had not yet been removed in time from the harbor areas. However, the corporation promptly sent its assault forces there to preserve the bamboos. By making adequate preparations

concerning various means such as ropes and pickets and owing to the high sense of responsibility displayed by the assault force, all the bamboo rafts pertaining to the corporation were satisfactorily preserved.

Right at the beginning of July, the managing board of the Retail Department Store Corporation had assigned its members to each fixed shop and warehouse to urge people to put up shields to cover goods and prevent water leakage.

According to reports sent to the corporation by various units, all places where commodities were stocked were adequately protected during storm No 4.

In addition to protecting its subordinate units from the storm and flood, the corporation was entrusted by the Commercial Service with the task of supplying the goods necessary for flood and typhoon control such as tarpaulin, flashlight batteries, mats, sugar and milk. A sufficient quantity of these goods were delivered by the corporation to 7 districts by 10 July according to the plan provision.

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AGRICULTURE

RURAL HANOI CONTROLS WATERLOGGING

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 10 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] According to statistics compiled by district people's committees and the Farmland Water Conservancy Corporation, the various districts have reduced the waterlogged area to about 5,800 hectares after urgently mobilizing manpower, materials and equipment over the past week to control waterlogging to save rice, vegetable and subsidiary food crops. The districts of Phuc Tho, Thanh Tri, Gia Lam, Soc Son and Dong Anh have saved more than two thirds of the rice-cultivated area and the seedling fields and have simultaneously made up for the lost area by promptly carrying out the direct sowing of short-term rice varieties, by actively draining the still flooded areas and by trying to complete the fight against waterlogging by 10 August and to sow and transplant the 10th-month crop on schedule.

The districts which are still seriously waterlogged are Ba Vi with 2,000 hectares, Me Linh with 1,000 hectares and Thach That with 900 hectares. These districts are trying to fully use oil pumps, buckets and water-wheels to dredge drainage canals and are repairing pump stations with the objective of effectively fighting waterlogging and draining all the flooding waters by 15 August so as to be able to perform sowing and transplanting once again to make good the lost areas.

The party committee standing committee and the people's committee of Ba Vi District have held meetings with cadres from various sectors and levels to discuss the situation and have sent urgent official messages to every cooperative to urge them to mobilize thousands of members of Water Conservancy Unit 202 to the fields to control waterlogging, with the result that 1,317 hectares have been saved from serious flooding. The district has also set up in each village an assault unity to embank eroded sections of irrigation and drainage canals and has urged each village to draw up a plan to keep water in the high-level areas as a precaution against eventual drought.

Throughout the municipality there are 16 electric pump stations to assist in fighting waterlogging. Because of difficulties encountered in power supply, it has been impossible for these pump stations to operate regularly and continuously. The electricity sector is trying to repair those networks which have wiring problems and is giving priority supply to seriously waterlogged areas such as Ba Vi, Me Linh, Thach That and so forth to enable them to quickly overcome waterlogging and flooding and ensure normal progress of the 10th-month agricultural season.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

GRAIN COLLECTION EXPERIENCES IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES

Hanoi NGUAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Hoang Loc, Ministry of Food: "A Few Experiences in the Recent Mobilization of Grain in the Southern Provinces"]

[Text] Recently, the conference to review the mobilization of grain during the 10th month season and the 1979-1980 winter-spring season in the southern provinces highly evaluated the efforts made by the various localities. As of 31 July 1980, which marked the end of the 10th month and the 1979-1980 winter-spring grain mobilization, the 20 provinces and municipalities of the South had mobilized nearly 70 percent of their plan quota for 1980, which represented 26 percent more than the total amount mobilized in all of 1979 and about as much as mobilized during the same period of time in 1976, the year of the highest previous grain mobilization in the southern provinces. An Giang and Chu Long Provinces met and exceeded their plan quotas while Tien Giang fulfilled its plan rather well.

This year's grain mobilization was closely guided. The newly promulgated policies on grain activities promptly met the requirements of producers. The preparation of supplies, commodities and cash for purchasing grain, especially in the Mekong River Delta, met large requirements. The purchasing organization and measures were improved so that farmers could buy and sell products and fulfill their obligations conveniently. The various levels of the party and government from the provinces and cities to the districts, villages and hamlets, made efforts. The specialized sectors also participated. These efforts helped to mobilize grain and create an atmosphere of emulating to develop production. At places that fulfilled their grain obligations well, farmers received many supplies and consumer goods. Unity among the people was further strengthened. The relationship between the state and farmers grew closer. The organizations of the party, the government and the masses and the production collectives and agricultural cooperatives were strengthened and developed. Many outstanding laborers who matured within the mass movement to fulfill grain obligations joined the corps of cadres.

From the realities of the grain mobilization during the 1979 10th month season and the 1979-1980 winter-spring season, several lessons can be learned:

1. Insuring That the Line and Policies of the Party and Government Are Thoroughly Understood Within the Party and Among the People, From Top to Bottom, and That Cadres and Party Members Set Good Examples in Implementing Them, Thereby Creating an Intense Movement of the Masses

This year, the localities gave their attention to disseminating the line and policies within their organizations before presenting them to the people for discussion. If cadres and party members do not have a clear understanding nor set good examples, it is impossible to motivate the masses to complete their task. At places where the number of party members is small and installations are weak but cadres and party members set good examples, the mobilization was carried out well.

Before they began this mobilization drive, practically all party echelons within the localities held congresses. The new policies of the party, especially the grain policies, were put forth for discussion. Then, various campaigns were held to build the party and issue party membership cards. The efforts mentioned above further heightened the spirit of responsibility of cadres and party members. The change within the party led to a change among the masses. This was an important foundation for uncovering and thwarting acts of sabotage by decadent elements.

The recent changes also laid the basis for achieving greater results in the grain mobilization of this summer and fall, thereby creating the conditions for completing the plan for all of 1980.

2. Close and Scientific Organization and Guidance and Correctly and Creatively Applying the Line and Policies

In view of the fact that agricultural production is still primarily private production and the corps of installation cadres does not have much experience in economic management or the management of society, the mobilization of grain involves many difficulties. For this reason, organization and guidance assume even greater importance. There are many jobs that must be performed in a thorough manner, from teaching policies and the grain obligation and providing guidance regarding taxes, two-way economic contracts, purchases and negotiated prices and the management of money, commodities, warehouses and transportation to observing and evaluating the situation in order to promptly correct deviations, encouraging persons to set good examples, reviewing experiences and so forth. These jobs must be under the centralized and unified leadership of the various party committee and governmental echelons in the locality.

A new point in the recent mobilization of grain during the 10th month season and the winter-spring season was the close coordination of the various forms of mobilization: collection of taxes, collection of debts, purchases, purchases based on two-way economic contracts, direct two-way trade of

commodities and purchases in cash or commodities at negotiated prices. Many persons have observed: the signing of two-way economic contracts and providing farmers with agricultural supplies and consumer goods are, over the long range, a basic form of purchasing, one which insures that supplies and commodities reach the hands of producers, gives farmers peace of mind and enthusiasm, motivates them to expand the amount of area under cultivation and raise crop yields, enables them to earn high incomes and fulfill their obligations to the state and, at the same time, provides incentive to farmers to quickly join collective production. In the immediate future, because the organization of production is predominately private and decentralized, direct, two-way commodity trade, purchases at high prices and sales at high prices are convenient to both buyers and sellers, are consistent with the habit of the farmers in the South of "buying all and selling some," reduce the loss of commodities and supplies of the state and result in rather large purchases. When applying this form, attention should be given to the specific difficulties of poor farmers and newly established collectives that have little liquid capital so that steps can be taken to help them purchase supplies and organize production.

An Giang Province successfully coordinated purchases under two-way contracts at high purchasing and selling prices, thereby reducing the restrictions on sellers and buyers and purchasing a rather large quantity of grain, as a result of which it exceeded its grain mobilization quota at an early date. The provinces of Cuu Long and Tien Giang determinedly implemented two-way contracts in coordination with the various other forms of mobilization, thereby achieving a high percentage of their general mobilization norms and agricultural tax norms.

Making purchases at negotiated prices is necessary in order to control more grain, meet the needs of everyday life and help to stabilize prices and the market. However, it is incorrect to only give attention to making purchases at negotiated prices without achieving tax norms, without making purchases under two-way contracts or with only fulfilling a very low percentage of obligations. The various forms of mobilization must be closely and well coordinated at the very start of the season for each household, each production collective and so forth in order to insure that all taxes are collected, old debts are repaid and purchases are made in accordance with two-way contracts and negotiated prices. Applying many flexible forms and measures creates the conditions for the people to buy and sell products conveniently and avoids losses of state property. Many localities have also coordinated the grain mobilization with the struggle against speculators and hoarders and instituted market management at the installation level. Negotiated prices must be reasonable, must be based on satisfying all three interests (the interests of producers, of the unit and of society as represented by the state) and must comply with the guidance of the central level; these prices cannot be established in a haphazard manner nor can villages be allowed to determine these prices, thereby causing harm to the state and creating loopholes to be exploited by a number of grain speculators.

3. Closely Linking the Mobilization of Grain With the Tasks of Accelerating Production and Agricultural Transformation and Building and Strengthening the Basic Organizations in the Countryside

The victory of the grain mobilization is the result of the contributions made by the various sectors and levels, by the various areas of revolutionary activity in the locality. When performed well, grain activities have a reciprocal impact upon the various activities mentioned above. As a result, it is necessary to closely link grain activities to the tasks of accelerating agricultural production and transformation and building the political base in the countryside. The correct implementation of the grain policy in a manner that insures fair and reasonable contributions provides incentives for farmers to be enthusiastic in production. The various localities should have farmers sign two-way contracts and provide supplies and commodities to help them produce in accordance with the plan.

The situation in the various localities has shown: at places that have done a good job of distributing cropland and which have strong production collectives and cooperatives, both the signing and implementation of two-way contracts have proceeded smoothly, farmers have adequate supplies for production and farmers have fulfilled their obligations to the state better. As the organizations of the party, government and masses become increasingly strong, both the atmosphere surrounding and the returns from the movement to produce grain and fulfill grain obligations become increasingly high. As a result, in the task of building the party, strengthening the government and strengthening the mass organizations, all localities are concentrating on the targets of accelerating production, transforming agriculture and fulfilling grain obligations in order to forge and teach cadres and party members and train outstanding laborers.

4. Combating Losses and Insuring the Quality of Grain

Management must attach importance to maintaining the quantity and quality of grain. At many places, the percentage of grain lost from the time of purchasing until the time it is used has long been rather high, thereby creating significant waste. The most widespread phenomena are losses in the processes of purchasing, storage and transportation and the spoilage of grain.

The grain put in granaries is usually of low quality; storage and transportation increase both the impurities in and the moisture content of grain. As a result, the percentage of rice obtained from the paddy delivered to the granaries of the Southern Grain General Corporation during the last 10th month season and winter-spring season was very low: only 51 to 58 percent for summer-fall rice and 60 to 67 percent for winter-spring and 10th month rice.

The low quality of rice received at granaries is due to inadequate drying yards and granaries. Our farmers have long had the habit of selling fresh rice in fields. A number of localities have adopted the policy of "buying at the drying yard and weighing in the field" in order to reduce the difficulties encountered by the people and put fresh, moist rice into granaries.

To combat losses, it is necessary to scrupulously comply with the regulations on the management and inspection of grain in everything from purchasing, weighing, receiving, delivery to warehouses, storage and transportation; on the other hand, the people must be mobilized to bring dried, winnowed paddy to granaries.

The recently concluded mobilization of 1979 10th month grain and 1979-1980 winter-spring grain has provided us with good results and valuable experiences. The mobilization of summer-fall grain has begun. With their inherent revolutionary zeal and tradition, the farmers of the South will make large contributions to resolving the food problem of society.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

MINH HAI RICE--In late August and early September, heavy rains occurred in Minh Hai, waterlogging some 22,000 hectares of 10th month rice in the districts of U Minh, Ca Mau, Phu Tan, Ngoc Hien, Thoi Binh and Hong Dan. The various levels of leadership within the province promptly organized forces to drain fields and combat waterlogging and saved 15,000 hectares in a short period of time. Making full use of spare seedlings, farmers have retransplanted the fields that were waterlogged. The Minh Hai Bank has allocated capital for loan to production collectives and solidarity teams so that they can retransplant their crops. The supply sector has shipped additional fertiliser to installations. [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Sep 80 p 1] 7809

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

HANOI POWER CUT-OFF ANNOUNCED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Jul 80 p 4

["For the Readers' Information" Column: "Power Cut-Off Order"]

[Text] There is now a serious shortage of electric power because it is also used to help the agricultural sector fight waterlogging.

The Hanoi Electricity Service has just announced its decision to cut off the electric power used for lighting in the urban area of the municipality everyday from 0600 to 1800 and also during nighttime when the power supply will be reduced by 50 percent.

The electricity service has clearly indicated that the nighttime power cut-off will be enforced as follows:

--The Hai Ba Trung and Ba Dinh wards will be deprived of power on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.

--The Dong Da and Hoan Kiem wards will receive no power supply on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The present power cut-off order takes effect as of 28 July.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

POWER CUT-OFF TO ENTERPRISES--The Electricity Service has just announced that, due to the present insufficient generation of electric power and to the intensive use of power in waterlogging control, the power cut-off to enterprises will be extended to 15 August inclusive instead of 10 August as stated in the previous notice. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 9 Aug 80 p 4]

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CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION IN COMMUNICATIONS-TRANSPORTATION SECTOR DISCUSSED

Hanoi KHOA HOA KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI [COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION S & T]
in Vietnamese No 3, Jun 80 pp 1-4, 14

[Article by Pham Huu Phuc, Director of the Communications Technology Institute:
"On the Course of Development and Measures for Promoting the Scientific-Technical
Revolution in the Communications-Transportation Sector"]

[Text] Editor's Note: During four specialized conferences organized by the Ministry in 1979 to discuss the scientific-technical revolution in the railroad, maritime, river, and land transportation sectors, comrade Pham Huu Phuc made three reports. We would like to introduce to our readers the following article, which synthesizes the opinions presented in those reports:

Determining the direction and contents of the implementation of the scientific-technical revolution in the communications-transportation is one of the sector's most important concerns at present. In order to contribute to the common endeavor, we have systematized and synthesized a number of opinions presented in my reports at the specialized conferences on the scientific-technical revolution recently organized by the Ministry. Within the framework of an article I cannot deal with some of the viewpoints that should be discussed, but must enter directly into a number of over-all development directions and some major steps that must be taken in the course of the scientific-technical revolution. The opinions expressed in this article will be limited to the sphere of science and technology, and little will be said about matters relevant to the improvement of organization and management, which is a major concern.

I. Some Principal Developmental Directions

Before discussing some of the developmental directions, we believe that that it is necessary to clarify a matter of very great significance in the process of determining the sector's direction of development. That is the matter of undertaking basic studies and of collecting and working with statistical data.

In order to reach a correct conclusion regarding a scientific-technical, economic, organizational, or managerial problem, first of all it is necessary to fully grasp the actual situation and its development. Therefore, we believe that it is above all necessary to pay adequate attention to, meticulously organize the achievement of, and know how to fully develop basic studies and statistical data regarding the

natural and social conditions and the economic development situation in each period, which influence the activities of the sector, in order to serve management and the development of transportation and to have a sufficient scientific basis on which to set forth correct economic dialectics and technical solutions; establish accurate development viewpoints and over-all plans to develop the communications-transportation network; and set specific struggle norms for the sector.

With regard to nature, it is necessary to continually study the flow of cargo and passengers, and the economic development capacities of each area, in order to do a good job of predicting the requirements of the national economy in each phase and in each 5 year plan, with regard to communications and transportation.

It is necessary to organize the recording and tabulation of data regarding the train and truck traffic on the various routes, regarding the changes in the quality of the track bed and road surfaces and the changes in channels in the course of floods, regarding the life expectancy of each type of facility and each type of installation component, and regarding damage to installations and facilities caused by hot, humid, dusty, and rainy tropical climatic conditions.

The results of studies and statistical compilations, after having been selected, must be assembled into synthesized maps and charts and disseminated widely in the sector in each period of time to serve as a scientific basis for the task of economic-technical dialectics, for the routing of transportation and the drafting of plans for the road and river channel network, and for the system of transportation facilities, cargo-handling equipment, and construction machinery, and to serve as a basis on which the other management tasks can be improved.

The above-mentioned contents regarding basic studies and the collecting and use of statistical data clearly demonstrate that the determination of long-range directions in order to stipulate the scientific-technical contents that must be implemented in the course of the scientific-technical revolution is a very important matter which is dependent on many variables and requires much research effort.

At the outset, I will only discuss the major developmental directions regarding the four basic matters:

1. Regarding capital construction:

Surveying and designing are two initial tasks in the construction of communications projects. First of all, it is necessary to provide additional modern technical facilities (such as geological exploration equipment, hydrological equipment, and topological cameras) in order to survey accurately, achieve high productivity, and economize in the use of manpower in building bridges, roads, stations, ports, factories, and warehouses for the communications-transportation sector. It is necessary to complete the designs for the roads and railroad lines by achieving professionalization and partial automation. On the existing bases we must promote the optimization and automation of the designing of the "B.T.C.T.D.U.L." bridge and the surface areas and important installations of the river ports and sea ports. We must promote the drafting and application of the various kinds of standardized designs.

In the design research work, attention must be paid to the determination of standard trains and boat convoys (for the railroads and river routes), and standard speeds, gross weights, vehicle weights, bridge and road widths, river channel widths and depths, that are appropriate to the conditions of Vietnam. It is necessary to do a good job of placing roads at the communications hubs and the by-pass bridges and fords within and without the sphere of the municipalities.

With regard to the foundation work, we must widely apply the methods of reinforcing the soil by means of inorganic materials (such as cement mortar, pozzuolana mortar, lime mortar, or sand) and by means of the other chemical-physical methods, and create methods of constructing on soft, muddy ground, such as low-lying one-harvest rice fields or in the Nam Bo delta area, etc., in order to build roads, railroads, and surface areas for river ports and sea ports.

It is necessary to research the manufacture of materials that are appropriate for road beds, road surfaces, and installations and are made from domestic raw materials, in order to economize in the use of asphalt and limit the use of iron and steel. In the production of materials, it is necessary to organize a network of quarries and mechanize the production of rock.

With regard to roads, it is necessary first of all to promote maintenance on the basis of the gradual standardization and mechanization of the various aspects of that work. It is necessary to strengthen management and invest appropriate amounts of additional capital and equipment, in order to maintain the quality of the existing road network, especially some of the roads in the south.

We must select the various kinds of transitory road surface structures, bridge widths, and road widths that are appropriate to the requirements of the transportation of agricultural machinery and the existing local materials, in order to build a network of district-level rural roads.

It is necessary to surface with concrete and cement some principal arteries and roads leading to the large industrial centers, and use concrete-asphalt surfaces in the large cities and on the main national routes.

Along some of the principal roads which lead to the cultural and tourist centers we must provide sufficient road-side facilities, such as rest houses, restaurants, garages, gas stations, etc., in order to serve the drivers and passengers who come and go, and people who are visiting.

In upgrading roads and building new ones, it is necessary to advance toward the standardization of the various kinds of road surface components, in order to be appropriate to the circumstances of Vietnam and the traffic flow, which develops in phases, and to the existing materials capabilities and construction conditions, along the lines of staged investment.

With regard to railroads, it is necessary first of all to concentrate on mechanizing most of the road construction and maintenance work. In the process of development to gradually improve and upgrade the entire railroad network by about 50 percent over the present level, except for some of the branch railroads which are not very important we must widen the railroads in order to be appropriate to the

volume of traffic and the future requirements of international intermodal transportation. It is necessary to increase the ratio of rail lineage in depots in comparison to the main lines, principally by the use of type-43 rails and the use of type-50 rails on some segments on which the volume of traffic is very great. The various kinds of light rails and worn rails must be used on branch lines and on spur lines to factories. Furthermore, we must use continuous rails on some segments in order to ensure high speeds, and stabilize the track beds. We must develop concrete ties, "BTDUL" ties, or concrete slabs for use on track beds.

We must pose the problem of researching the techniques of surveying and constructing railroad tunnels. We should not be reluctant to build tunnels or go out of our way to avoid building them, but would benefit greatly by digging tunnels.

With regard to the inclines on some mountain-area lines, it is necessary to expand the application of technical measures to prevent landslides and rockslides, with principal stress on preventive measures.

With regard to installations it is necessary to, first of all to resolutely replace ferries with bridges, build dual-purpose bridges for railroads and motor vehicles, and draft plans to rapidly replace bridges which do not meet standards. On land routes it is necessary to strongly develop "BTCTDUL" bridges and steel-concrete bridges, with advanced structures and construction methods. We must industrialize the construction of small and medium "BTCT" bridges for each territorial area, and develop the use of suspension bridges and cable bridges to span wide expanses.

With regard to river routes, first of all there must be plans to deploy a system of river ports and expand the network of river routes during the next 20 years. On the basis of applying advanced technical measures regarding the dredging of river channels, removing rapids, and straightening channels, in combination with irrigation and hydro-electricity plans. We must go all-out to increase the total length of navigable channels by 50 percent over the present total. We must connect the rivers and canals into integral networks in each territorial area. We must create complete networks of interior river ports. In places where conditions do not permit the construction of fixed wharves we should develop movable floating wharves. Along the navigable waterways, within the next 5 year we must assure that the channels and wharves can accomodate boats displacing 500 tons, and accomodate boats displacing 2,000 tons on the main river routes within the next 20 years.

With regard to maritime routes, we must organize a navigation chart-drafting branch in the Ministry. We must create a complete, integrated system of seaports consisting of all-purpose ports and specialized ports, including ports capable of handling containers, in order to serve both long-range maritime transportation and coastal transportation. We must create appropriate construction methods for building breadwaters at some seaports, and continually dredge channels and ports so that ships displacing 3,000 to 4,000 tons travel along the coast and so that general cargo ships displacing 30,000 tons can dock at some principal seaports in the future. When constructing ports attention must be paid to the balanced, rational nature of a communications hub, regarding transshipment capabilities, transportation within the ports, cargo handling facilities, warehouses, and storage yards that are appropriate for all forms of transportation: Maritime, railroad, and road.

When creating surface areas for construction, it is necessary to create mud-ejection methods and appropriate methods for reinforcing the soil, such as the use of sand pilings, lime pilings, etc. With regard to structures at the ports, depending on the geological conditions we must use such rational advanced structural forms as light structures made of "BTCTDUL," wharves formed from cylindrical foundations, etc., and make extensive use of the various kinds of slab construction and prefabricated components, in order to achieve a rapid construction rate and use domestic raw materials.

It is necessary to improve and develop the bus stations, railroad stations, and ports so that they have the minimum facilities necessary to serve the passengers. We must endeavor to use large roofing panels and suspended roofs in building bus stations, railroad stations, and warehouses.

With regard to the problems that have been posed in the sector's capital construction work, it is necessary to improve organization and management in order to achieve truly rational use of the plentiful manual labor capabilities, and to go all-out to increase the rate at which the sector's capital construction is industrialized, in order to attain the struggle goal of mechanizing 70 to 80 percent of the sector's capital construction volume during the next 20 years.

5616
CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

RIVER TRANSPORTATION SECTOR FIGHTS CARGO THEFT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "River Transportation Sector Gains Experience in Struggling Against Negative Phenomena"]

[Text] The Ministry of Communications and Transportation and the Ministry of Interior have just organized a preliminary recapitulation of the task of protecting cargo transported on river routes in the provinces north of Nghe Tinh. Representatives of the public security and communications-transportation bureaus, the party committee secretaries, the directors of the river ports, enterprises, and corporations, the directors of some transportation cooperatives, and representatives of the cargo transportation sectors, participated in the meeting.

The head of the River Transportation Department, representing the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Interior, said that during the past 10 months, since the end of 1979, in comparison to the same period last year violations of socialist property and instances of shortages or surpluses in transportation have been reduced. More than 100 places where hooligans, blackmarketeers, and people who engage in illegal livelihood on the rivers have been cleaned up. Many corporations and enterprises have expelled bad people from their ranks, have paid attention to training boat captains, engine operators, and deck hands, and have promptly implemented the reward system, increased their sense of responsibility toward protecting state property, stepped up inspection and control, and observed transportation regulations. Coordination among the public security forces, the army, and the protection forces on the boats, on the rivers, and on the land, has been increasingly good. During the first 6 months of this year dozens of people guilty of thievery or collusion have been forced to quit or have been brought to trial, and in more than 80 instances have had to pay compensation for the stolen goods. Hundreds of tons of coal, grain, cement and POL, and much cash, have been recovered for the state.

On the basis of the actual situation, representatives of Quang Ninh, Thai Binh, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa, Hanoi, and Hai Hung provinces, and many directors of corporations, enterprises, river ports, and cooperatives expressed opinions and recommended many practical measures regarding the party building work and the mass associations, regarding the amendment of the preferential treatment and rewards system, and regarding struggle against negative phenomena, in order to go all-out to, by 1981, eliminate the theft of state goods on the rivers.

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